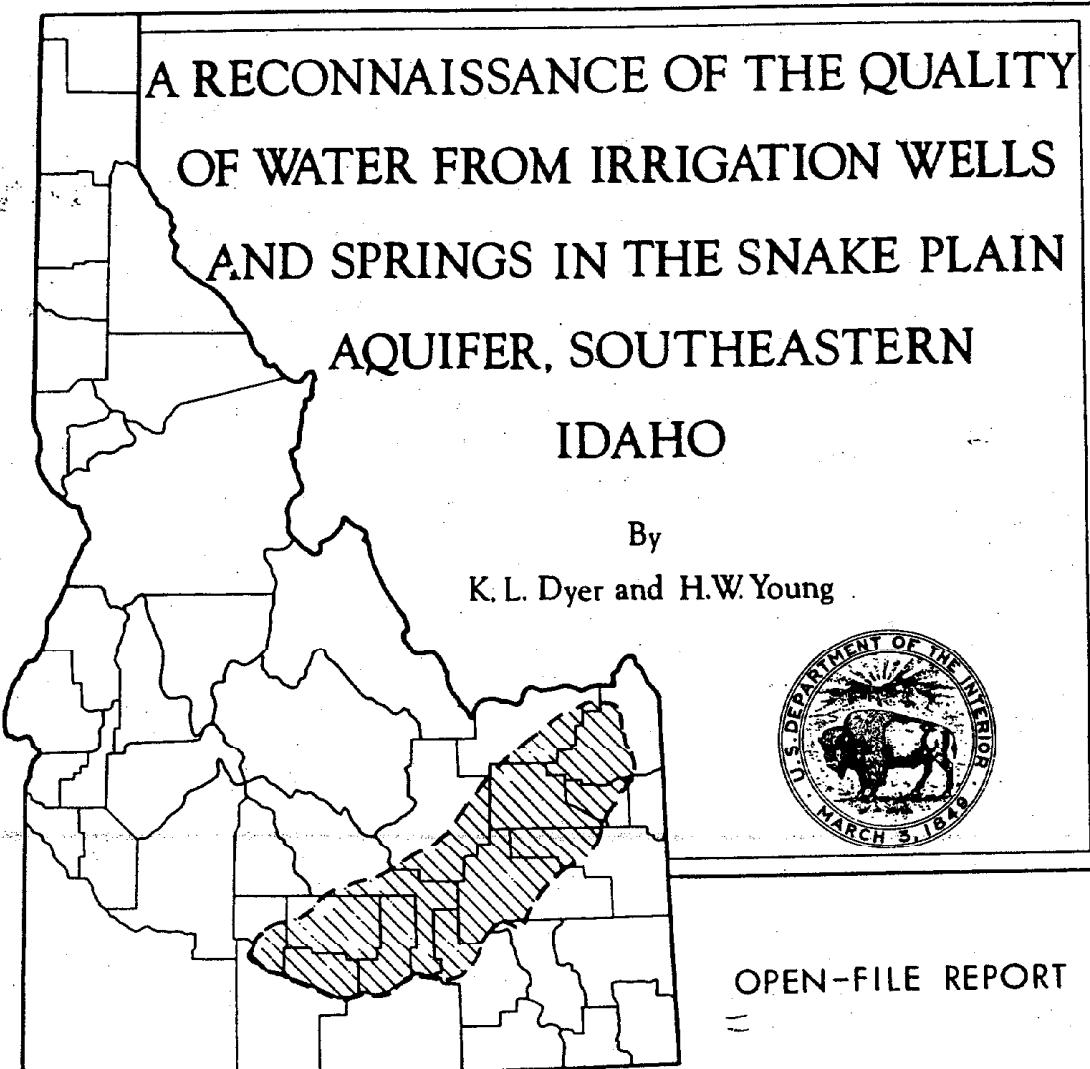


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Water Resources Division

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A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE QUALITY OF WATER FROM IRRIGATION  
WELLS AND SPRINGS IN THE SNAKE PLAIN AQUIFER,  
SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO

By  
K. L. Dyer and H. W. Young

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Prepared in cooperation with the  
Idaho Department of Water Administration

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A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE QUALITY OF WATER FROM IRRIGATION  
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SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO

By K. L. Dyer and H. W. Young

ABSTRACT

This report describes the quality of the water in part of the Snake Plain aquifer based on analyses of water samples collected in 1970. Chloride, nitrate, and orthophosphate concentrations, specific conductance, and temperature were measured for samples collected from 194 irrigation wells and 29 springs yielding water from the Snake Plain aquifer. In addition, standard complete analyses were made of water samples from 55 of the irrigation wells and 13 of the springs. As an additional part of the complete analyses, 46 of the irrigation wells were tested for the presence of fecal coliform bacteria. All samples analyzed were collected during the period March to October 1970. Many wells and springs were sampled at least twice during this period. Although minor fluctuations in some constituents were noted, no well-defined seasonal trends were identified.

Wells along the eastern and southern margins of the Plain generally yield water having a specific conductance greater than 300 micromhos per centimeter. The specific conductance of water in five irrigated areas exceeded 1,000 micromhos per centimeter. The data collected indicate that the specific conductance is lower in the central part of the Plain where it probably is less than 300 micromhos per centimeter.

Chloride concentrations in the samples collected ranged from 7 mg/l (milligrams per liter) to 325 mg/l, although in the heavily irrigated areas most concentrations ranged from 10 mg/l to 160 mg/l. Nitrate concentrations ranged from 2 mg/l to 32 mg/l and have an areal distribution very similar to that of specific conductance and chloride. Concentrations

of orthophosphate ranged from 0 to 0.23 mg/l, although generally they were below 0.1 mg/l. Ground-water temperatures in June and July ranged from 10.0° C (degrees Celsius) to 20.0° C and averaged 12.4° C. No fecal coliform were found in the water from 46 irrigation wells tested for these bacteria.

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the basic data collected in 1970 on the quality of the ground water in the Snake Plain aquifer. The bulk of the data presented in this report was collected in conjunction with a ground-water-pumpage inventory of the Snake Plain aquifer made by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Water Administration. Additional data were collected by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The Snake Plain aquifer underlies approximately 9,600 square miles of the Snake River Plain in southeastern Idaho (fig. 1). The boundary of the aquifer, as defined by Norvitch, Thomas, and Madison (1969, p. 2) encompasses the area covered by this report and is shown in figure 3. As shown, this boundary was arbitrarily drawn along the foot of the mountains surrounding the Plain and across the mouths of the tributary valleys. Generally, the boundary marks the contact of the more permeable Snake Plain aquifer with the less permeable materials bounding the Plain.

Centers of population, agricultural development, and water use are mostly near the Snake River, which flows along the eastern and southern margins of the Snake River Plain. The Snake River is the primary source of irrigation water for croplands lying near the river. Ground water is used almost exclusively on the more recently developed irrigated lands extending onto the Plain away from the areas irrigated with surface water (fig. 3). Although most of the ground water withdrawn from the Snake Plain aquifer is used for irrigation, the aquifer also serves as the chief regional source of water for municipal, industrial, and rural-domestic supplies.

This report was prepared from information compiled as a part of a cooperative program of investigation of the Snake Plain aquifer made by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Water Administration and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

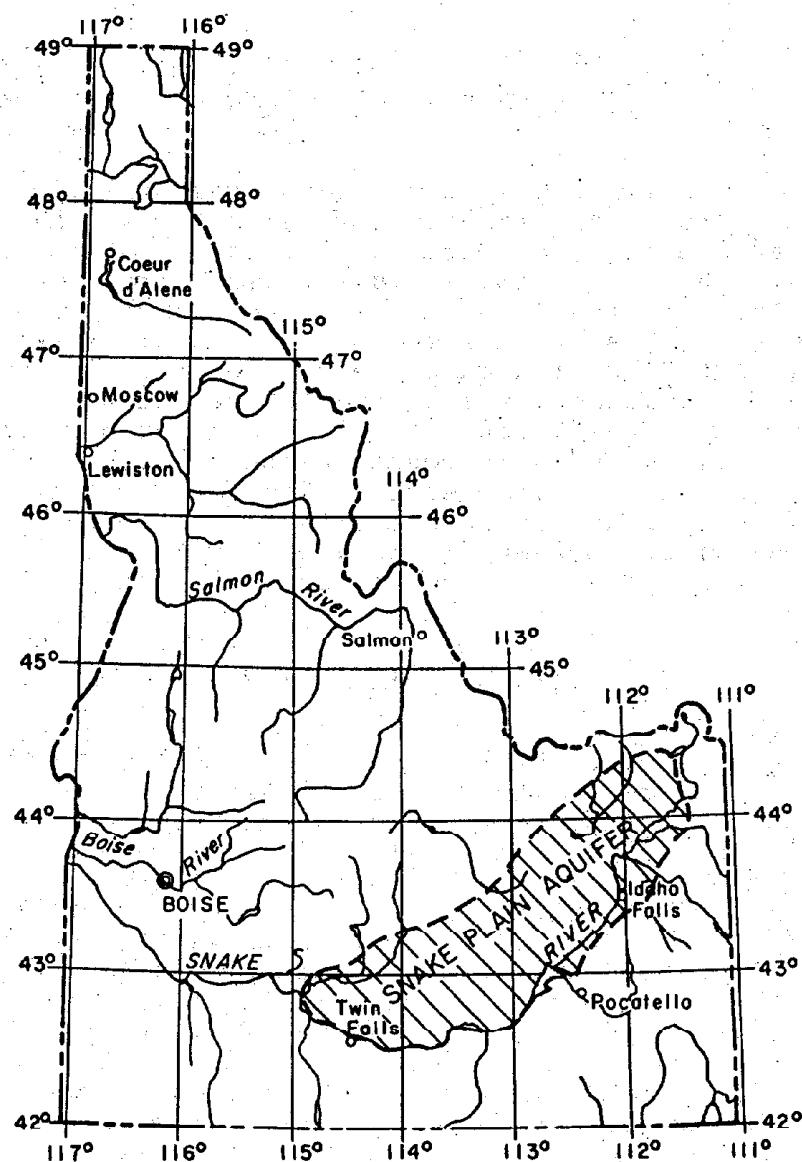


FIGURE 1.-- Index map showing area covered by this report.

0 10 50 100 MILES

### Well-Numbering System

The well-numbering system used by the Geological Survey in Idaho indicates the location of wells within the official rectangular subdivision of the public lands, with reference to the Boise base line and meridian. The first two segments of the number designate the township and range. The third segment gives the section number, followed by three letters and a numeral, which indicate the quarter section, the 40-acre tract, the 10-acre tract, and the serial number of the well within the tract, respectively. Quarter sections are lettered a, b, c, and d in counterclockwise order from the northeast quarter of each section (fig. 2). Within the quarter sections, 40-acre and 10-acre tracts are lettered in the same manner. Well 2S-35E-2dabl is in the NW<sub>1/4</sub>NE<sub>1/4</sub>SE<sub>1/4</sub> sec. 2, T. 2 S., R. 35 E. and is the first well visited in that tract.

### Use of Metric Units

In this report, metric units are used to report concentrations of water-quality parameters determined by chemical analyses and the temperature of air and water. This change from reporting in "English units" has been made as a part of a gradual change to the metric system that is underway within the scientific community and is intended to promote greater uniformity in reporting of data. Chemical data for concentrations are reported in milligrams per liter (mg/l) rather than in parts per million (ppm), the units used in earlier reports of the U.S. Geological Survey. However, numerical values for the chemical concentrations given in this report would be essentially the same whether reported in terms of mg/l or ppm. Air and water temperatures are reported in degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}$  C). Table 1 will help to clarify the relation between degrees Fahrenheit and degrees Celsius.

## CHEMICAL QUALITY OF GROUND WATER FROM IRRIGATION

### WELLS AND SPRINGS

A complete listing of all chemical data acquired for this report by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating agencies in 1970 is given in table 2. Chloride, nitrate, and orthophosphate concentrations, specific conductance and temperature were measured for samples collected from 194 irrigation wells

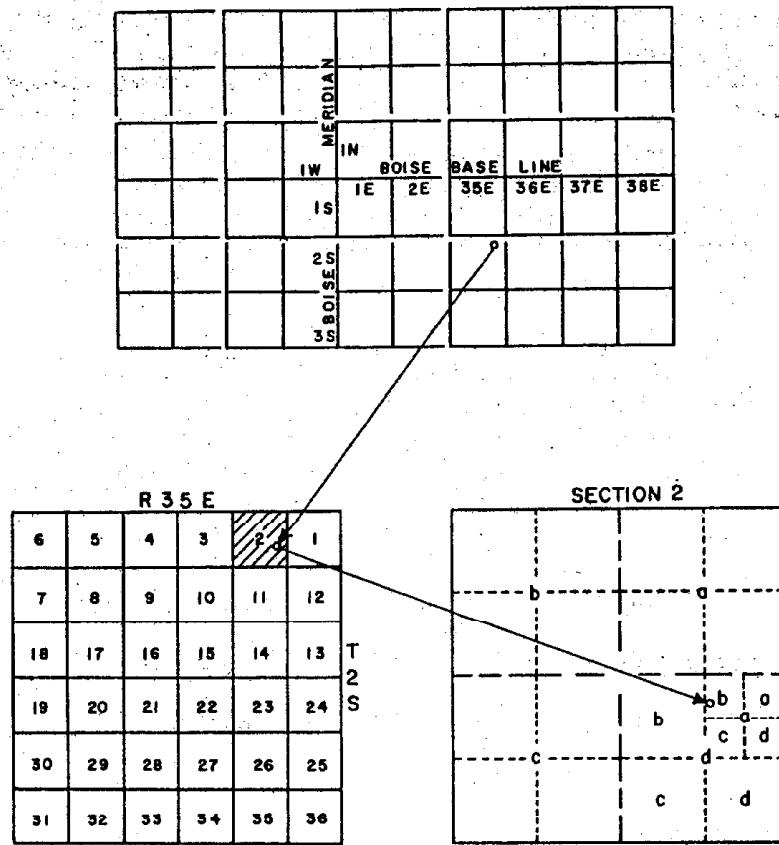


FIGURE 2.--Diagram showing well-numbering system.  
(Using well 2S-35E-2dabl)

Table 1. Temperature-conversion table.

Conversion of degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}$  C) to degrees Fahrenheit ( $^{\circ}$  F) is based on the equation,  $^{\circ}$  F =  $(1.8)(^{\circ}$  C + 32). Temperatures in  $^{\circ}$  F are rounded to the nearest degree. Underscored equivalent temperatures are exact equivalents.

$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ F	$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ F	$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ F
0	32	<u>10</u>	50	<u>20</u>	<u>68</u>
+1	34	11	52	21	70
2	36	12	54	22	72
3	37	13	55	23	73
4	39	14	57	24	75
5	<u>41</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>25</u>	77
6	43	16	61	26	79
7	45	17	63	27	81
8	46	18	64	28	82
9	48	19	66	29	84

and 29 springs yielding water from the Snake Plain aquifer. In addition, standard complete analyses were made of water samples from 55 of the irrigation wells and 13 of the springs. Most of the wells and springs were sampled at least twice between March and October.

As an aid to readers, some of the terms used in this report are defined as follows:

Dissolved solids is the weight, in milligrams, of constituents dissolved per liter of water; and was calculated as the sum of the weights per liter of the determined constituents that would exist in an anhydrous residue.

Milligrams per liter is a unit expressing the number of milligrams of a constituent per liter of water.

pH is a measure of the degree of acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7.0 indicates that the water is neutral. As the pH value decreases below 7.0, the acidity increases; and as the pH value increases above 7.0, the alkalinity increases.

Sodium-adsorption-ratio (SAR) is an expression of the relative activity of sodium ions in exchange reactions with soil and is an index of sodium (or alkali) hazard to the soil (U.S. Salinity Laboratory Staff, 1954, pp. 72-75).

Specific conductance is a measure of the ability of water to conduct an electrical current and is expressed in micromhos per centimeter at 25° C (degrees Celsius). Because the specific conductance is related to the concentration of dissolved ions, it can be used for approximating the salinity of the water. In the Snake Plain aquifer, the dissolved-solids concentration in milligrams per liter is approximately equal to  $0.6 \times$  specific conductance in micromhos per centimeter.

#### Specific Conductance

Figure 3 is a map depicting the pattern of specific conductance values measured in part of the Snake Plain aquifer in 1970. Values measured ranged from 260 to 1,560 micromhos per centimeter (table 2); however, most values were below 1,100 micromhos per centimeter.

Virtually all the irrigated areas sampled are underlain by waters having a specific conductance greater than 300 micromhos per centimeter and in five of these areas it exceeded 1,000 micromhos per centimeter. The highest specific conductance values measured were in water samples from three wells northwest of Mud Lake. These high values probably result, at least in part, from salts concentrated in ancient buried alluvium or lakebeds in this locality.

#### Chloride

As shown in figure 4, the distribution of chloride concentrations follows much the same overall pattern as does specific conductance. Chloride concentrations ranged from 7 mg/l to 325 mg/l, although most concentrations were between 10 mg/l and 160 mg/l in the irrigated areas. The high of 325 mg/l in a water sample from a well northwest of Mud Lake is probably, like specific conductance, closely related to the geological conditions of the area.

#### Nitrate

The general distribution of nitrate (fig. 5) in the aquifer is very similar to that of specific conductance and chloride. Concentrations ranged from less than 2 mg/l along the margins of irrigated areas to 32 mg/l in an area west of Blackfoot. In water samples from wells northwest of Mud Lake and north of Burley, nitrate concentrations of 16 and 18 mg/l were measured.

#### Orthophosphate

Concentrations of orthophosphate ranged from 0.00 to 0.23 mg/l with the higher concentrations representing samples collected from irrigation wells in Gooding, Lincoln, and Bingham Counties. However, all these concentrations are so low that no particular significance should be attributed to the pattern of their distribution or to seasonal changes occurring in individual wells. As shown in table 2, most orthophosphate concentrations were either zero or very near zero. The phosphomolybdate method used in the determination of orthophosphate is accurate and reproducible to a lower limit of  $\pm 0.02$  mg/l. Very low concentrations of orthophosphate are normally to be expected in ground water because of the tenacity with which phosphates may

be held to aquifer materials by either exchange processes or chemical reactions.

#### TEMPERATURE

Ground-water temperatures in the Snake Plain aquifer generally increase from the northeast to the southwest which is the principal direction of ground-water flow and the direction of increasing air temperatures at surface stations. Water temperatures ranged from 10.0° C to 20.0° C and averaged 12.4° C. Mean annual air temperatures reported by the U.S. Weather Bureau (1964) ranged from 5.9° C at St. Anthony on the upper end of the Plain to 10.1° C at Bliss at the lower extremity. Ground-water temperatures average about 4.4° C warmer than air temperatures at surface stations. The warmer temperature of ground water than mean surface air temperature can be largely attributed to (1) heat flow from the interior of the earth, (2) the warmer temperature of much of the recharge water, and (3) the frictional and mechanical heat gained when water flows through an aquifer. The heat flow from the interior of the earth probably accounts for the temperature near 20° C observed near the margin of the study area east of Idaho Falls.

#### FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Ground-water samples collected from 46 irrigation wells were tested for the presence of fecal coliform bacteria (see table 2). In all tests, the results were negative, indicating the absence of these bacteria in the ground water sampled.

#### CONCLUSIONS

From the sampling program described in this report, the following conclusions and observations can be made.

1. The water in that part of the Snake Plain aquifer sampled in 1970 is generally of good chemical quality and is suitable for most purposes. In one sample from well 8N-33E-15dcbl (north of Montevieu), the measured chloride-ion concentration of 325 mg/l exceeded the 250 mg/l upper limit recommended in the drinking water standards of the U.S. Public Health Service (1962). According to the U.S. Salinity Laboratory Staff (1954), a specific conductance value in excess of 750 micromhos per centimeter indicates a water with a high salinity hazard and the water should

be used only on soils having good permeability and drainage. Water from 35 of the sampled wells and one spring (table 2) had specific-conductance values exceeding 750 micromhos per centimeter.

2. Levels of chloride, nitrate, and dissolved solids greater than those generally found in the region occur in five distinct areas--northwest of Rupert, north of Lake Walcott, north of American Falls Reservoir, west of American Falls Reservoir, and near Montevue northwest of Mud Lake. The cause of the higher concentrations in these areas is not known. Each is an area of intensive irrigation and may be underlain by a high proportion of sediments in contrast to the predominance of basalt occurring in surrounding parts of the Plain. Expansion of the sampling program into the surface-water irrigated areas and into the nonirrigated areas underlain by a larger proportion of basalt would provide data that might serve to show whether irrigation agriculture or subsurface geology is exerting the dominant control on water quality.

3. In evaluating the data presented in this report, it should be realized that most of the wells sampled were located within that part of the Snake River Plain irrigated by ground water. Few samples were collected from wells located in areas irrigated primarily by surface water. The samples collected probably do not, therefore, adequately reflect the effects of the large quantity of water that is recharged to the aquifer in surface-water irrigated areas by drain wells, unlined ditches, and irrigation water percolating below the root zone. It is also possible that the quality of the water discharged by some of the springs sampled either has not been affected by irrigation or that the effects are, as yet, too small to be recognized.

4. In several parts of the Snake Plain aquifer, the distribution of the various dissolved constituents is rather complex in that concentrations of these constituents may vary quite abruptly both laterally and with depth (F. N. Olmsted, written commun., 1962). It is for this reason that when a well is pumped for a season, the concentrations of dissolved constituents present may vary as water is drawn in varying proportions from different parts of the aquifer. In addition, wells near the centers of large ground-water irrigated areas may become slightly more saline toward the end of the irrigation season as some of the applied water, concentrated by evapotranspiration, seeps downward to the water table and is recycled. Although minor changes in concentrations of some constituents were noted at many locations, no well-defined seasonal trend for the sampled area as a whole could be established. A small part of the observed fluctuations in levels of specific conductance,

chloride, nitrate, orthophosphate, and temperature may be due to a certain amount of error inherent in the analytical procedures used. This is especially true for the orthophosphate values reported as most were at or near the lower detectable limit for the analytical procedure used.

5. Although no fecal coliform bacteria were found in any of the samples collected, this should not be construed as evidence proving that these bacteria do not exist anywhere in the ground water underlying the Plain. This is true because (1) in the ground-water irrigated area, sample coverage for this parameter is sparse and (2) only a very few samples were collected in areas irrigated by surface water and in areas where drain wells are abundant. A much larger number of samples should be collected to provide definitive information regarding the absence or presence of these bacteria.

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- U.S. Weather Bureau, 1964, Decennial census of United States climate--climatic summary of the United States--supplement for 1951 through 1960, Idaho: Climatology of the U.S. no. 86-8, 65 p.

Table 2. Chemical analyses of ground water from selected irrigation wells and springs, Snake River plain aquifer, southeastern Idaho.  
 Analyses by: G. J. S. Geological Survey; B. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (except fecal coliform by U.S. Geological Survey)

Well or spring identification number	County	Date of collection	Depth below land surface (feet)	Specific water surface below land surface (feet)	Disscharge (GPM)	Specific conductance (micromhos at 25° C)	pH	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Calcium (Ca)	Chloride (Cl)	Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	Dissolved solids (g/l)	Total hardness (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /l)	Sodium-silicate ratio (SAR)	Pecal coefficient	Analytes by
9N-41E-30ccal	Fremont	130	3-24-70	22.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8N-33E-15dbdl	Jefferson	200	7-23-70	57.75	-	269	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16acbl	Jefferson	-	5-25-70	132.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			7-24-70	219.70	221.20	1,740	478	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			9-10-70	-	1,760	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19dac1	Jefferson	-	4-21-70	235.43	-	1,600	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			7-24-70	-	-	1,760	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			9-3-70	-	-	-	447	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20ebcl	Jefferson	350	7-25-70	-	-	2,560	474	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21bndl	Jefferson	-	7-24-70	-	-	1,480	317	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28dbdl	Jefferson	232	3-19-58	84.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			7-22-70	-	-	2,760	1,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			9-15-70	-	-	3,120	1,120	7.9	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			9-15-70	-	3,120	1,120	7.9	-	36.118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8N-35E-27dac1	Jefferson	150	3-25-70	39.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8N-37E-29chdl	Fremont	200	3-25-70	122.77	45.05	4,040	285	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7N-33E-24bdl	Jefferson	335	3-23-70	57.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13dbdl	Jefferson	285	4-7-70	35.13	-	-	2,190	435	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			7-22-70	-	103.80	1,100	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15cdl	Jefferson	600	7-22-70	-	2,240	338	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7N-34E-9abd1	Jefferson	-	4-23-70	3.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			7-26-70	-	21.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			9-10-70	-	-	20.75	6,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10cdl	Jefferson	75	7-26-70	-	-	3,540	605	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			9-9-70	-	-	3,280	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7N-36E-10asab1	Jefferson	-	3-26-70	96.19	-	-	323	7.7	-	32	47	16	32	4.0	193	0	0.8	0.8
			7-27-70	-	97.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	279	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4.2	0.1



Table 2. Chemical analyses of ground water from selected irrigation wells and springs, Snake Plain aquifer, southeastern Idaho--Continued.

Well or spring identification number	County	Date of collection	Reported well depth (feet)	Static water surface below land surface (feet)	Pumping water level below land surface (feet)	Dissolved solids at 25°C (micromoses)	pH	Temperature (°C)	Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	Orthophosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )	Boron (B)	Dissolved solids (calculated) as GAO <sub>3</sub>	Total hardness as GAO <sub>3</sub>	Sodium-chloride ratio (SAR)	Fractional cation form ratios by SAR	Analyzes by		
2N-35E-2bcb1	Bonneville	690	7-17-70	-	4,650	518	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	.01	C	
14ddcl	Bonneville	-	7-26-70	378.03	-	2,950	517	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	0	C	
3N-36E-8bad1	Bonneville	470	5-23-70	383.50	1,570	504	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	0	C	
12bdal	Bonneville	470	3-31-70	429.00	-	2,740	512	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	.04	C	
14acal	Bonneville	-	7-16-70	-	2,600	505	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	0	C	
	Bonneville	-	9-10-70	-	1,800	512	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	.04	C	
	Bonneville	-	9-10-70	-	1,800	512	7.8	-	20	62	17	4.0	235	0	47	13	0.4	4.1	.01	B	
17adcl	Bonneville	493	4-25-70	369.24	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
18bab1	Bonneville	500	7-14-70	375.70	2,450	500	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	.01	C	
	Bonneville	500	4-1-70	412.48	-	518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	.01	C	
	Bonneville	7-14-70	418.11	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	.04	C	
19adcl	Bonneville	556	7-17-70	-	1,780	505	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	.01	C		
	Bonneville	595	9-10-70	-	1,640	516	7.8	-	20	62	17	4.0	234	0	48	13	4	2.8	.03	C	
	Bonneville	500	9-10-70	386.38	-	1,640	501	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	.01	B		
20cdcl	Bonneville	-	5-12-70	396.15	3,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	.01	C		
	Bonneville	-	7-14-70	389.85	3,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	.04	C		
3N-37E-1bbal	Bonneville	-	4-1-70	415.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
31dbc1	Bonneville	360	4-25-70	247.42	-	2,940	500	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	.02	C	
	Bonneville	7-16-70	246.65	2,000	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	0	C	
	Bonneville	9-10-70	233.95	2,040	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	0	C		
	Bonneville	9-10-70	233.95	2,040	556	7.7	-	20	62	21	4.0	259	0	49	15	.4	4.8	.03	C		
23-36E-18cda1	Bonneville	476	7-14-70	-	1,860	509	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	.01	B		
	Bonneville	-	4-21-70	209.80	-	1,530	546	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	0	C		
	Bonneville	7-14-70	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5.7	0	C		
	Bonneville	9-11-70	-	-	1,260	563	7.8	-	20	67	20	4.0	276	0	44	13	4	5.7	.02	C	
	Bonneville	9-11-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5.0	0	C		
	Bonneville	9-11-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6.7	.03	C		
	Bonneville	9-18-70	204.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	2.8	.02	C		
24bdal	Bonneville	335	4-2-70	214.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
	Bonneville	7-13-70	218.60	731	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	0	C		
	Bonneville	9-16-70	211.30	701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2.8	.03	C	
2N-39E-30acal1	Bonneville	-	7-16-70	204.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	C	

1R-31E- 8cdd1	Bingham	720	7-26-70	-	2,980	339	12.0	-	-	17	-	3.6	0		
1N-33E-26db1	Bingham	420	7- 9-70	373.34	-	2,440	500	10.5	-	-	19	-	3.6	0	
1N-35E-16:dd1	Bingham	420	4- 9-70	-	1,440	531	-	-	-	16	-	5.7	.01		
	Bingham	420	7-13-70	-	1,440	-	11.0	-	-	15	-	5.2	.02		
	Bingham	420	9- 2-70	-	1,440	-	10.0	-	-	15	-	5.2	.02		
29:ac1	Bingham	413	4- 9-70	312.33	-	575	-	11.0	-	-	16	-	7.0	0	
1N-36E-27:bad1	Bingham	378	7- 8-70	198.41	-	2,090	604	-	-	-	20	-	9.5	0	
1S-32E-22:bbd1	Bingham	410	4-25-70	315.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	2.2	0	
	Bingham	410	7- 1-70	318.10	1,230	294	-	13.5	-	-	16	-	3.1	.02	
	Bingham	410	9- 3-70	317.90	1,160	-	299	13.0	-	-	16	-	8.5	0.9	
	Bingham	410	9- 8-70	-	-	299	7.8	-	33	29	10	4.0	144.0	0	
25:db1	Bingham	338	5-13-70	249.14	-	1,100	501	-	-	-	22	-	3.3	.01	
1S-33E-11aad1	Bingham	380	7-29-70	-	284.75	2,780	511	-	10.5	-	-	19	-	3.5	.01
11:bccl	Bingham	380	7- 1-70	95.15	975	512	-	10.5	-	-	19	-	3.5	0	
1S-34E-36:ccb1	Bingham	380	5- 2-70	-	104.40	1,450	589	-	10.5	-	-	28	-	5.8	.01
	Bingham	380	7- 2-70	103.56	1,420	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	34	-	6.8	.04
	Bingham	380	8-28-70	-	-	650	7.7	-	24	72	20	6.0	265.0	55	
	Bingham	380	9- 9-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	.6	.02	
1S-35E- 1ccb1	Bingham	5-13-70	214.98	-	1,460	587	-	12.5	-	-	15	-	10	.02	
	Bingham	7- 8-70	-	-	1,050	-	11.0	-	-	15	-	9.6	.04		
11:aaal	Bingham	235	4- 9-70	183.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	7.9	.01	
	Bingham	235	7- 8-70	185.30	590	586	-	12.0	-	-	20	-	5.7	.02	
12:db1	Bingham	292	5-27-70	164.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	5.6	0	
14:dd1	Bingham	297	7- 8-70	165.30	1,850	566	-	-	-	-	24	-	5.7	.02	
	Bingham	297	4- 9-70	130.01	-	560	-	11.0	-	-	24	-	5.6	0	
	Bingham	297	7- 8-70	143.70	2,300	-	10.0	-	-	-	24	-	5.6	0	
22:aa1	Bingham	199	4-25-70	63.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	5.7	.02	
	Bingham	199	7- 8-70	68.40	1,410	572	-	11.0	-	-	24	-	6.3	.04	
	Bingham	199	9- 2-70	66.75	1,170	-	10.0	-	-	-	24	-	6.5	.04	
	Bingham	199	9- 9-70	-	2,160	571	-	10.5	-	-	25	-	.7	.02	
2S-32E-24:dcbl	Bingham	235	7- 9-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	5.7	.02	

Table 2. Chemical analyses of ground water from selected irrigation wells and springs, Snake Plain aquifer, southeastern Idaho--Continued.

Well or spring identification number	County	Date of collection (fee)	Reported land surface below well depth (fee)	Pumping water level below land surface (fee)	pH (measured conductance at 25°C)	Temperature (°C)	Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Potassium (K)	Bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	Chloride (Cl)	Fluoride (F)	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	Dithophosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )	Boron (B)	Dissolved solids (calculated)	Total hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR)	Fecal coliform	Analysts by	
2S-32E-35abcd	Bingham	-	4-22-70 146.65	150.00	914	56	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	
		6-25-70	148.65	730	-	58.8	7.8	9.5	24	65	20	22	6.0	234	0	57	28	0.4	30	5.3	0	0.03	G	
36cab1	Bingham	-	9- 8-70	-	-	1,670	623	7.8	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	5.4	.01	245	0.6	0	B
2S-33E-2ab1	Bingham	265	5-13-70 169.93	175.00	1,470	644	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	
		6-26-70	176.20	1,440	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	7.5	.02	-	G	
8abc1	Bingham	250	9-17-70 171.43	-	-	1,880	597	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	5.5	0	-	-	G	
		7- 2-70	-	-	2,040	-	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	5.2	.01	-	-	G	
8dabl	Bingham	181	4- 7-70 155.44	155.60	1,310	747	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	
10bcd1	Bingham	250	4-25-70 154.18	-	-	832	654	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	8.2	0	-	-	G	
10dcbl	Bingham	-	4-25-70 141.05	-	-	910	606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	
19abc1	Bingham	269	4- 9-70 163.86	-	-	797	56	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	6.4	0	-	G
		6-25-70	-	-	-	976	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	5.5	0	-	G
		9- 3-70	-	-	-	-	-	572	7.8	-	25	64	20	22	5.0	243	0	55	24	4	5.3	.01	.05	G
27ba1	Bingham	196	4- 8-70 96.98	104.05	1,620	647	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	
		6-24-70	106.97	1,610	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	8.2	.09	-	G	
29aca1	Bingham	-	8-27-70	-	-	1,100	677	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	8.8	0	-	-	G	
34ada1	Bingham	200	6-24-70	-	-	1,700	811	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	7.9	.01	-	-	G	
35ccb1	Bingham	150	6-24-70	-	-	950	1,070	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	11.	.01	-	G
		8-27-70	58.37	-	-	950	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	12.	.03	-	-	G	
3baal	Bingham	140	6-23-70	66.75	960	586	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	6.2	0	-	G
		9- 2-70	65.80	950	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	8.9	.05	-	G	
5ecd1	Bingham	234	4- 7-70 116.62	-	-	614	7.7	-	24	58	19	28	6.0	268	0	48	27	.6	7.6	.01	.05	250	.8	B
		6-23-70	118.65	1,660	677	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	8.0	.01	-	G	



Table 2. Chemical analyses of ground water from selected irrigation wells and springs, Snake Plain aquifer, southeastern Idaho--Continued.

Danielson Creek-	Bingham	4- 2-70	b51.4	696	7.9	-	31	67	24	40	5.6	258	0	74	49	0.6	6.9	-	-	425	-		
13066540 cd		9- 5-70	b66.4	631	7.8	12.5	11	59	23	38	6.4	272	0	55	35	.7	3.5	-	-	355	-		
Spring Creek-	Bingham	3-20-70	b310	493	7.9	11.0	25	58	16	21	3.9	238	0	38	18	.7	4.2	-	-	302	-		
13075980 cd		10- 6-70	b291	494	8.0	11.5	28	60	16	21	3.9	239	0	50	17	.3	1.3	-	-	311	216		
4S-34E-11abdl	Bingham	270 4-21-70	36.72	50.00	2,200	525	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	4.7	0	-	-	-	-	
5S-30E- 8cdcl	Bingham	7- 1-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6-16-70	-	-	2,850	316	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2.1	0	-	-	-	-	
		8-26-70	-	-	2,640	357	7.9	-	13.0	-	32	32	12	16	3.0	149	0	23	14	.7	2.3	.03	-
10-dbd1	Bingham	9- 2-70	-	-	2,250	328	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	2.0	0	-	-	-	-	
14-dbd1	Bingham	8-26-70	-	-	2,000	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	2.7	0	-	-	-	-	
		6-16-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6-18-70	135.45	806	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		8-26-70	135.60	1,130	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		9- 2-70	-	-	-	357	7.8	-	30	37	13	17	4.0	163	0	30	13	.8	2.6	.01	.02	-	
15baci	Bingham	368 6-23-70	-	-	898	327	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1.9	0	-	-	-	-	
		8-26-70	-	-	903	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2.6	.02	-	-	-	-	
15cail	Bingham	322 5- 1-70	189.70	-	-	324	7.9	-	30	33	12	17	4.0	155	0	25	13	.8	2.6	.01	.08	a213 133	.6
		7- 7-70	191.30	1,080	334	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	2.2	0	-	-	-	-	
17dcl	Bingham	5- 2-70	308.65	-	321	-	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	3.0	.01	-	-	-	-	
		8-26-70	309.20	1,340	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	2.2	0	-	-	-	-	
		9- 2-70	310.60	1,210	-	333	7.8	-	32	32	13	18	4.0	150	0	23	16	.7	3.3	.01	.04	a216 134	.7
22iac1	Bingham	5- 1-70	161.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6-17-70	164.00	1,070	352	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	2.1	.01	-	-	-	-	
		8-20-70	164.20	924	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	2.0	.0	-	-	-	-	
5S-31E- 9acel	Bingham	200 5- 1-70	61.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	7.4	0	-	-	-	-	
		6-16-70	64.70	1,320	826	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	6.6	.07	-	-	-	-	
		9- 4-70	64.20	1,300	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	8.5	.07	-	-	-	-	
		9- 4-70	64.20	1,360	860	7.7	-	26	54	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	6.3	.5	7.7	.04	.15	a325 272 2.2	.6
35dbal	Bingham	200 6-18-70	-	-	1,070	1,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	11	.22	-	-	-	-	
		9- 2-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	.08	.15	a610 245 1.8	.6	5	
Kinney Creek-	Bannock	4-14-70	b20.0	534	8.1	10.0	26	59	18	23	3.6	238	0	45	23	.8	4.3	-	-	320	-	-	
13075970 cd		9- 5-70	b28.5	512	8.0	10.0	13	59	17	22	3.9	236	0	38	26	.8	4.6	-	-	298	-	-	
Wide Creek -	Bannock:	4- 2-70	b78.2	493	8.5	10.5	27	50	17	25	4.2	186	6.0	51	31	.7	2.9	-	-	303	-	-	
13075920 cd		9- 5-70	b54.7	477	8.0	11.0	16	56	16	19	3.6	231	0	31	18	.8	4.0	-	-	278	-	-	

Table 2. Chemical analyses of ground water from selected irrigation wells and springs, Snake Plain aquifer, southeastern Idaho--Continued.

Well or spring identification number	County	Date of collection	Reported well depth below land surface (feet)	Scarcie water level below land surface (feet)	Pumping water level below land surface (feet)	Specific conductance (micromoses at 25° C)	pH	Temperature (° C)	Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Boron (B)	Dissolved solids (calculated)	Total hardness as calcium carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR)	Pecal cation ratio by analysis	Analyses by		
6S-13E-12aa1	Gooding	160	4-20-70	83.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			6-1-70	89.13	1,450	805	-	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.	0.16	-	-		
			8-17-70	85.10	1,500	-	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	0.23	-	-		
			8-31-70	-	-	760	7.5	-	37	66	30	55	5.0	342	0	29	0.5	0	B	
Short Creek <sup>a</sup>	Gooding	3-18-70	-	b12.0	718	7.8	14.0	36	70	26	44	4.7	330	0	69	30	1.2	447	C	
13153713 cd	Gooding	9-21-70	-	b13.3	692	8.0	14.0	26	70	25	44	5.0	313	0	65	29	.4	433	C	
Cove Creek <sup>a</sup>	Gooding	4-10-70	-	b60.0	433	8.0	15.0	33	40	18	24	3.6	269	0	34	14	.6	277	C	
13153900 cd	Gooding	9-21-70	-	b71.5	430	8.0	15.0	23	41	18	22	4.1	215	0	31	14	.4	264	C	
Birch Creek <sup>a</sup>	Gooding	3-29-70	-	b8.5	364	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
13133100 cd	Gooding	4-12-70	79.44	-	-	1,740	-	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
6S-14E-18aa1	Gooding	6-1-70	-	77.93	1,800	-	13.5	-	36	72	29	44	5.0	329	0	82	30	.1	447	C
		8-31-70	-	-	752	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	.12	-	C
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	.15	.05	433	C
6S-15E-30abc1	Gooding	4-27-70	253.02	-	-	366	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
		6-2-70	254.00	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
		8- 4-70	247.29	511	-	-	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	3.1	C	
6S-18E-21cd1	Lincoln	235	5-11-70	148.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
		6-2-70	151.70	2,080	-	452	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	.5	.18	C	
		9- 1-70	-	-	521	7.7	-	32	54	21	22	4.0	245	0	43	16	.6	5.1	C	
6S-24E-31cd1	Minidoka	350	6-10-70	239.66	-	1,380	357	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	1.9	0	C
33ccd1	Minidoka	350	10-29-73	254.97	-	1,370	339	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1.3	0	C
		6- 9-70	-	-	853	-	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1.3	0	C	
		8-18-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
33dd1	Minidoka	318	4-11-70	239.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
		6-30-70	241.10	953	-	349	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1.4	0	C
		8-18-70	243.25	967	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1.0	0	C
6S-30E-11bd1	Bingham	252	6-17-70	-	994	490	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	2.5	0	C
		8-25-70	-	1,090	-	-	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	3.2	0.3	C
		9- 2-70	-	-	495	7.8	-	28	51	18	21	4.0	193	0	53	25	.5	3.1	C	
13ac1	Bingham	127	5- 1-70	96.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	
		6-17-70	-	1,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	5.0	0	C
		8-20-70	109.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	5.8	0	C
21ac1	Bingham	345	6-17-70	-	789	408	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	2.1	0	C
		8-25-70	-	-	886	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	.01	2.3	0.1	C
		9- 3-70	-	-	412	7.7	-	28	42	15	18	4.0	170	0	35	19	.7	2.1	0	C
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	4248 166	.6	C

6S-30E-23dcl	Bingham	195	6-17-70	-	1,060	628	11.0	-	4.9	0	-	G
		9-	3-70	-	1,060	646	7.9	-	4.2	.02	0.10	4376 248 0.9
24ab1	Bingham	134	9- 4-70	90.54	-	1,060	-	10.0	-	4.8	.06	-
		5-	1-70	-	554	679	-	11.5	-	4.4	0	-
		6-22-70	-	-	553	-	11.0	-	4.1	.02	-	G
33abd1	Power	242	6-17-70	-	1,100	529	11.5	-	4.5	0.4	-	G
		8-25-70	-	-	1,450	-	10.5	-	4.5	-	-	G
34abd1	Power	225	9- 3-70	-	-	521	7.6	-	5.2	.02	-	G
		6-22-70	-	-	1,060	636	-	11.0	-	2.4	.01	4310 216 .7
		8-20-70	-	-	1,010	-	10.5	-	4.8	0	-	G
35abd1	Power	-	9- 3-70	-	-	680	7.7	-	6.0	237	0	6.5
		6-22-70	-	-	859	712	-	22	35	6.0	4.3	-
		8-20-70	-	-	883	-	7.7	-	4.4	7.7	0	G
		9- 3-70	95.52	-	-	756	-	11.0	-	5.0	.02	1.1 4383 250 1.0
6S-31E-18dcl1	Bingham	-	5- 1-70	-	-	705	0	11.5	-	5.9	.05	-
		6-18-70	-	-	725	-	10.5	-	4.5	5.9	0	B
		8-25-70	103.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	.02	-
Bartisa Springs -	Bannock	6-10-70	-	-	b64.9	969	7.2	14.5	98	302	0	1.5
13073010c	Gooding	176	6- 2-70	-	114.72	b32.3	791	7.5	76	172	60	1.5
7S-14E-34aa2	Gooding	8-	4-70	-	111.43	413	362	15.0	34	114	50	3.3
		3-31-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2.7	0
Willing Valley Creek -	Gooding	3-29-70	-	-	b45.4	451	-	13.5	-	11	4	2.2
151345600c	Gooding	130	6- 1-70	-	-	700	-	16.0	-	12	-	-
7S-14E-34aa1	Gooding	8-	4-70	-	-	760	-	-	-	14	3.2	.04
		3-31-70	-	-	-	421	7.7	-	-	14	2.1	.04
7C-17-7-4ecl1	Jerome	439	6- 2-70	-	-	1,230	315	-	-	10	2.2	-
		6- 3-70	-	-	-	1,336	-	15.5	-	11	1.4	.04
		5-20-70	-	-	344.00	-	15.0	-	-	10	2.1	.01
		3- 5-70	-	-	344.55	315	-	15.5	-	10	1.6	0
		-	344.00	1,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G
7C-22-2-17dc1	Lincoln	-	4-11-70	236.14	-	-	-	-	-	52	4.0	-
		6-11-70	-	-	-	238.50	543	-	13.0	-	4.0	G
		8-13-70	-	-	-	242.30	731	-	12.5	-	2.4	.01
20ecl1	Lincoln	-	4-11-70	245.93	-	251.10	-	2,020	653	-	5.7	.03
		6-11-70	-	-	-	1,940	-	-	-	72	.7	.10
		8-13-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	11.5	G

Table 2. Chemical analyses of ground water from selected irrigation wells and springs, Snake Plain aquifer, southeastern Idaho--Continued.

Well or spring identification number	County	Reported well depth (feet)	Depth of collection (feet)	Sampled water surfaces below land surface (feet)	Static water level below water surface (feet)	Pumping rate and surface level (gpm)	pH	Temperature (°C)	Sodium (Na)	Magnesium (Mg)	Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	Calcium (Ca)	Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	Dissolved solids (mg/L)	Specific conductance (mho/cm)	Specieffic conductance (mho/cm)	Analytical methods by
7S-23E-21bdal	Lincoln	-	6- 8-70	267.70	2,360	616	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peck Coliform
21ddel	Lincoln	-	8-31-70	265.70	2,390	-	-	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soil column desorption ratio (SAR)
26cdl	Minidoka	-	4-11-70	243.65	-	2,300	-	599	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total hardness as bicarbonates (TDS)
23dal	Minidoka	510	4-26-70	301.23	-	4,110	534	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dissolved solids (mg/L)
5ddal	Minidoka	450	6- 3-70	323.48	-	4,440	-	4,440	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boron (B)
7S-24E-1ddal	Minidoka	411	4-26-70	216.10	220.55	652	340	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orthophosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )
13adc	Minidoka	250	4-16-70	195.28	-	1,670	381	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chloride (Cl)
18dac	Minidoka	390	4-11-70	275.00	-	1,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )
22bca	Minidoka	329	4-11-70	210.02	212.20	925	442	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Analysts by
22db1	Minidoka	257	6-18-70	214.75	-	3,020	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peck Coliform
26eb1	Minidoka	290	8-19-70	-	-	950	441	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soil column desorption ratio (SAR)
31acl	Minidoka	366	8-19-70	250.18	-	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soil column desorption ratio (SAR)
7S-25E-16cdal	Minidoka	340	5- 3-70	-	-	1,500	333	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soil column desorption ratio (SAR)
18cdal	Minidoka	-	5-26-70	261.96	264.70	1,910	402	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Analysts by
19aad1	Minidoka	350	6-10-70	266.20	1,860	-	1,820	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peck Coliform
21bbcl	Minidoka	357	6- 9-70	272.20	1,030	366	-	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soil column desorption ratio (SAR)
26bac1	Minidoka	280	8-17-70	273.05	1,240	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soil column desorption ratio (SAR)
27dc1	Minidoka	350	6-30-70	-	1,860	346	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soil column desorption ratio (SAR)
			9-18-70	-	-	1,700	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soil column desorption ratio (SAR)



Table 2. Chemical analyses of ground water from selected irrigation wells and springs, Snake Plain aquifer, southeastern Idaho—Continued.

85-23E-27cdl 35ccal	Minidoka	229	8-19-70	-	-	-	14.0	-	-	75	-	18	0.10	-	
85-24E-30bdl	Minidoka	293	8-19-70	-	-	-	14.0	-	-	35	-	14	.04	-	
85-25E-3abb1	Minidoka	207	8-19-70	217.80	-	-	14.5	-	-	39	-	12	.04	-	
85-25E-3abb1	Minidoka	290	4-27-70	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3dal 14ccal	Minidoka	6-10-70	220.30	580	680	-	12.5	-	-	88	-	4.2	0	-	
85-26E-12bcb1	Blaine	8-17-70	221.00	580	-	12.0	-	-	80	-	4.5	.05	-		
Clear Lakes Spring - 1309448C	Gooding	304	8-19-70	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	22	-	2.1	.03	-	
Clear Lakes Spring - 1309430C	Gooding	258	8-19-70	-	-	-	13.5	-	-	43	-	1.2	.02	-	
Briggs Springs - 1309517C	Gooding	497	10-11-74	221.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Niagara Springs - 13093689C	Gooding	6-11-70	-	1,960	1,020	12.0	-	-	-	162	-	9.0	0	-	
Crystal Springs - 13093398C	Gooding	8-18-70	-	1,970	863	11.5	-	-	-	129	-	6.4	0	-	
Elisons Springs - 13093396C	Jerome	3-13-70	-	-	560	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blue Lakes Spring - 13091000C	Jerome	3-13-70	-	-	424	13.5	-	-	-	-	21	-	2.8	-	
Warm Creek - 13091700CJ	Jerome	3-26-70	-	b108	429	7.8	14.0	34	18	22	162	0	20	.5	
Unnamed Spring No. 2 - 13090350C	Jerome	9-21-70	b138	473	8.0	14.0	26	44	20	24	4.3	216	.7	4.3	
		3-13-70	-	526	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	269	
		3-27-70	-	b17.3	594	8.2	14.5	36	21	24	34	4.8	236	.5	
		9-21-70	b25.4	609	8.1	13.5	26	55	25	34	5.2	253	0	365	
		3-13-70	-	b30	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	363	
		3-13-70	-	b30	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		9-16-70	Jerome	300	8- 4-70	900	-	15.0	-	-	-	38	-	7.3	.02
		3-28-70	Jerome	b2.1	656	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	38	-	8.4	-
		5- 6-70	Jerome	b204	612	8.0	15.5	38	56	20	38	6.3	234	0	379
		9-16-70	Jerome	b217	604	7.9	14.5	27	57	21	36	7.0	238	0	370
		3-28-70	Jerome	b16.7	594	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3-23-70	Jerome	b4.3	612	-	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	6.6

Table 2. Chemical analyses of ground water from selected irrigation wells and springs, Snake Plain aquifer, southeastern Idaho--Continued.

Well or spring identification number	County	Reported well depth below land surface (feet)	Static water level below land surface (feet)	Pumping water level below land surface (feet)	Discharge (gpm) (micrograms conductance at 25° C)	pH	Temperature (° C)	Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	Chloride (Cl)	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	Dithophosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )	Boron (B)	Dissolved solids (electrolytes)	Total hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Sodium-adsorption ratio (SAR)	Dechlorination by	
Unnamed Spring No. 1-	Jerome	3-23-70	61.8	60.8	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	-
13090300c	Devils Corral Springs-	Jerome	3-23-70	b7.4	6.13	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13090099c	Devils Corral Springs-	Jerome	3-23-70	b44.3	6.47	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13090098c	93-21E-18dab1	Jerome	340	5-18-70	302.44	305.25	1,390	878	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	41	-	-
			8- 6-70		301.86	1,380	-	-	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
9S-22E- 4ccal	Minidoka	330	4-16-70	252.51	255.10	623	842	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
			8-24-70		258.10	670	-	-	-	13.5	-	-	-	-	96	-	-
6add1	Minidoka	400	6- 5-70	307.20	2,330	843	-	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	91	-	-
			8- 7-70		313.45	2,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-
Devil's Washbow; Spring-13083900c	Jerome	3-28-70		b15.7	682	8.1	14.0	43	56	24	48	7.3	262	0	69	44	0.3
10S-20E- 9dab1	Jerome	-	9-22-70	-	1,300	652	-	16.0	-	24	50	7.5	282	0	63	42	.4
10adcl	Jerome	427	5-13-70	368.08	-	1,390	-	-	-	42	48	24	51	8.0	246	0	66
			6- 3-70		-	1,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
			8- 6-70		-	1,546	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
			9- 1-70		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
13bcc2	Jerome	390	5-20-70	353.52	355.50	876	519	-	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-
			6- 3-70		351.17	893	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
			8- 6-70		-	-	505	7.7	-	38	40	21	31	6.0	248	0	63
			9- 1-70		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
14bdd1	Jerome	420	10- 6-53	371.03	-	520	578	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
			6-19-70		-	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-
			8- 5-70		-	-	548	7.8	-	38	41	22	35	7.0	212	0	49
			9- 1-70		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
17edd1	Jerome	535	5-20-70	377.27	-	1,240	656	-	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-
			6- 3-70		-	1,230	-	-	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-
			8- 6-70		-	-	631	7.7	-	41	55	21	45	8.0	226	0	72
			9- 1-70		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	.3	6.2

105-205-22ba1	Jerome	510	5-20-70	376.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6-	3-70	371.60	1,830	767	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	0.01	-	
		8-	6-70	372.83	1,770	-	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	.01	-		
23ccb1	Jerome	405	9- 1-70	137.08	-	715	7.8	-	34	53	25	53	8.0	235	0	79	54	0.4	6.0	.02	0.10	a428 236 1.5	
		9-	13-52	137.08	-	1,670	748	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	.01	-	-	
		6-	3-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		8-21-70	-	-	1,710	-	-	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	6.3	.02	-	
23ccb1	Jerome	397	10-23-53	305.38	-	2,270	815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6-	4-70	-	-	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		8-	6-70	-	-	-	769	8.0	-	34	56	29	60	8.0	263	0	82	57	.4	6.8	.02	.08 a463 259 1.6	
		9-	1-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29dd1	Jerome	395	9-15-53	331.98	-	1,360	926	-	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	.01	-	-
		6-	3-70	-	-	1,280	-	-	17.0	-	42	94	-	37	60	9.0	229	0	171	96	.2	.18	.01 0 a640 385 1.3
		8-	6-70	-	-	-	986	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		9-	1-70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

a Dissolved solids calculated by U.S. Geological Survey using U.S. Bureau of Reclamation chemical data.

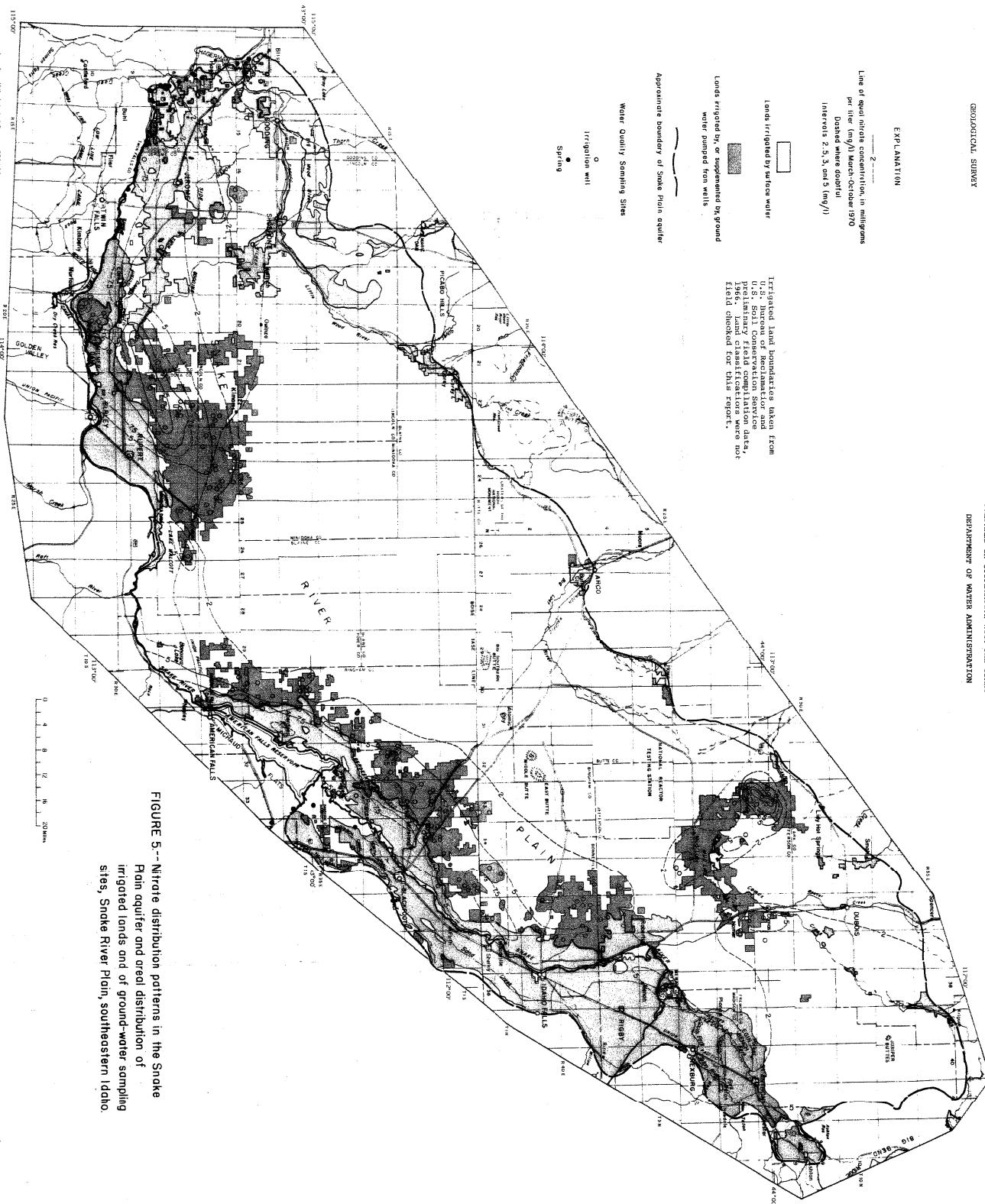
b Discharge reported in cubic feet per second.

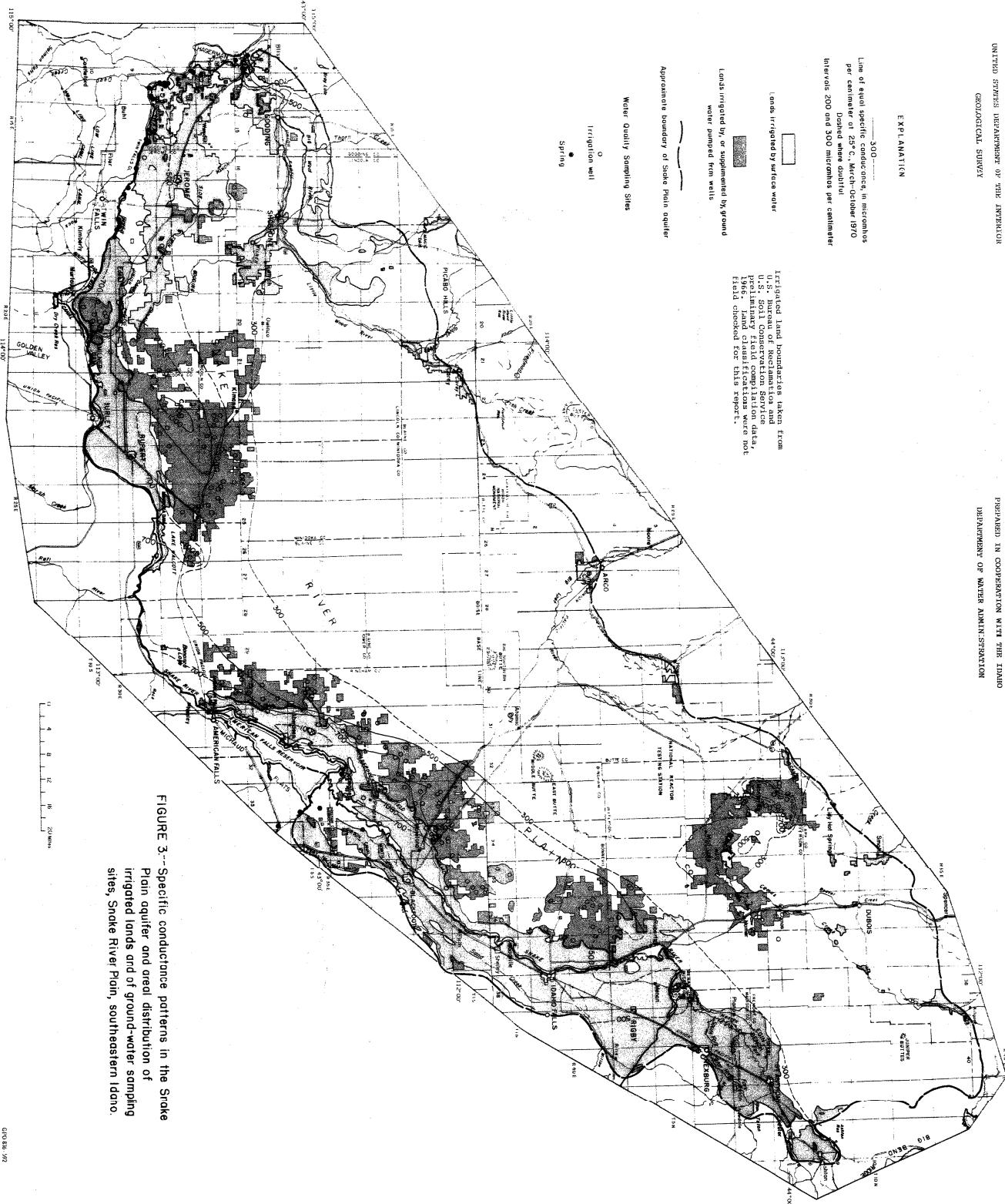
c Station number; see table 3 for location.

d Although this spring is called a "Creek", the water sampled issues from the Snake Plain aquifer.

Table 3. Locations of sampled springs, Snake River Plain, southeastern Idaho.

Station number	Station name	Location
13069540	Danielson Creek near Springfield <sup>a</sup>	Lat 43°03'32", long 112°41'23", NW&NW&SW& sec.23, T.4 S., R.32 E.
13075810	Batise Springs near Pocatello	Lat 42°54'55", long 112°31'18", SW&NE& sec.7, T.6 S., R.34 E.
13075920	Wide Creek near Pocatello <sup>a</sup>	Lat 42°57'28", long 112°34'11", SE&SW&NW& sec.26, T.5 S., R.33 E.
13075970	Kinney Creek near Fort Hall <sup>a</sup>	Lat 43°00'16", long 112°34'50", SE&NW&NE& sec.10, T.5 S., R.33 E.
13075980	Spring Creek near Blackfoot <sup>a</sup>	Lat 43°05'45", long 112°30'15", NE&NW& sec.8, T.4 S., R.34 E.
13076600	Reugar Springs near American Falls	Lat 42°46'05", long 112°52'54", NW&SE&SW& sec.31, T.7 S., R.31 E.
13089500	Devils Washbowl Spring near Kimberly	Lat 42°35'22", long 114°20'46", NE&NE& sec.4, T.10 S., R.18 E.
13090098	Devils Corral Springs (upper outlet) near Kimberly	Lat 42°35'38", long 114°21'55", SE&SE& sec.32, T.9 S., R.18 E.
13090099	Devils Corral Springs (lower outlet) near Kimberly	Lat 42°36'01", long 114°22'30", SE&NW& sec.32, T.9 S., R.18 E.
13090300	Unnamed Spring No. 1 above Shoshone Powerplant	Lat 42°36'03", long 114°23'36", SW&NE& sec.31, T.9 S., R.18 E.
13090350	Unnamed Spring No. 2 above Shoshone powerplant	Lat 42°35'52", long 114°23'55", NW&SW& sec.31, T.9 S., R.18 E.
13091000	Blue Lakes Springs near Twin Falls	Lat 42°36'30", long 114°28'34", NE&NW&SE& sec.28, T.9 S., R.17 E.
13091700	Warm Creek near Twin Falls <sup>a</sup>	Lat 42°37'15", long 114°29'55", NW&NW& sec.29, T.9 S., R.17 E.
13093300	Ellisons Springs (upper outlet) near Jerome	Lat 42°38'13", long 114°33'40", NE& sec.22, T.9 S., R.16 E.
13093392	Crystal Springs tributary No. 3 near Filer	Lat 42°39'31", long 114°38'19", NW&NE&SE& sec.12, T.9 S., R.15 E.
13093396	Crystal Springs main lake outlet near Filer	Lat 42°39'39", long 114°38'50", SW&SE&NW& sec.12, T.9 S., R.15 E.
13093398	Crystal Springs tributary No. 8 near Buhl	Lat 42°39'36", long 114°38'32", NE&SW&NW& sec.12, T.9 S., R.15 E.





EXPLANATION

Line of equal chloride concentration in milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/l}$ ) March-October 1970

Dashed where control

Intervals 0, 50, and 50  $\text{mg/l}$

Lands irrigated by surface water

Lands irrigated by, or supplemented by, ground water pumped from wells

Approximate boundary of Snake River plain aquifer

Water Quality Sampling Sites

Irrigation well

Spring

Irrigated land boundaries taken from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Soil Conservation Service data. Pesticide and fertilizer data, field checked for this report.

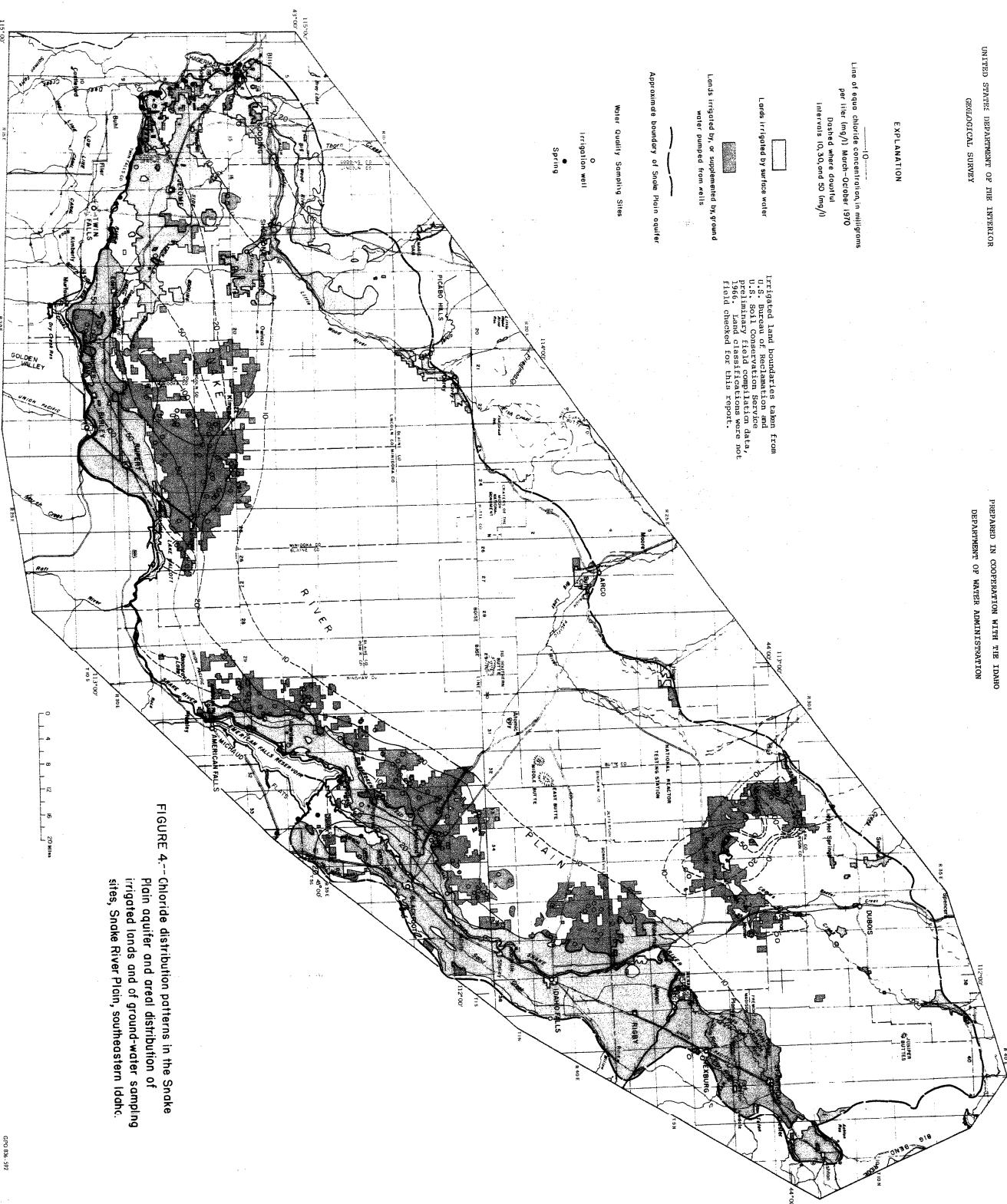


FIGURE 4.—Chloride distribution patterns in the Snake River plain aquifer and areal distribution of irrigated lands and of ground-water sampling sites, Snake River Plain, southeastern Idaho.

Table 3. Locations of sampled springs, Snake River Plain, southeastern Idaho--Continued.

Station number	Station name	Location
13093689	Niagara Springs at diversion No. 3 near Buhl	Lat 42°39'53", long 114°40'26", NE <sub>1/4</sub> NE <sub>1/4</sub> sec.10, T.9 S., R.15 E.
13094300	Clear Lakes Springs east group at head, near Buhl	Lat 42°40'29", long 114°46'17", SW <sub>1/4</sub> SW <sub>1/4</sub> NNW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.1, T.9 S., R.14 E.
13094480	Clear Lakes Springs west outlet at head, near Buhl	Lat 42°40'28", long 114°46'48", SW <sub>1/4</sub> SW <sub>1/4</sub> SE <sub>1/4</sub> sec.2, T.9 S., R.14 E.
13095175	Briggs Springs at head, near Buhl	Lat 42°40'20", long 114°49'00", NW <sub>1/4</sub> NW <sub>1/4</sub> SW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.3, T.9 S., R.14 E.
13095300	Banbury Springs near Buhl	Lat 42°41'31", long 114°49'21", SE <sub>1/4</sub> NNW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.33, T.8 S., R.14 E.
13095350	Unnamed spring between Banbury Spring and Blind Canyon Spring near Buhl	Lat 42°41'51", long 114°49'21", SE <sub>1/4</sub> SW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.28, T.8 S., R.14 E.
13095400	Blind Canyon Spring near Buhl	Lat 42°42'12", long 114°49'20", SE <sub>1/4</sub> ENW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.28, T.8 S., R.14 E.
13095500	Box Canyon Springs near Wendell	Lat 42°42'30", long 114°48'40", SE <sub>1/4</sub> NE <sub>1/4</sub> sec.28, T.8 S., R.14 E.
13095600	Box Canyon Springs at mouth, near Wendell	Lat 42°42'25", long 114°49'22", NW <sub>1/4</sub> SE <sub>1/4</sub> NNW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.28, T.8 S., R.14 E.
131326C0	Sand Springs Creek above ponds, near Hagerman	Lat 42°43'36", long 114°50'00", SW <sub>1/4</sub> SE <sub>1/4</sub> sec.17, T.8 S., R.14 E.
13132790	Bickle Springs near Hagerman	Lat 42°45'29", long 114°51'19", SE <sub>1/4</sub> NNW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.6, T.8 S., R.14 E.
131328C0	Thousand Springs at mouth, near Hagerman	Lat 42°44'23", long 114°50'27", NE <sub>1/4</sub> NE <sub>1/4</sub> sec.8, T.8 S., R.14 E.
13134300	Riley Creek at mouth, near Hagerman	Lat 42°45'46", long 114°51'31", SW <sub>1/4</sub> NE <sub>1/4</sub> sec.6, T.8 S., R.14 E.
13134600	Billingsley Creek near Hagerman	Lat 42°46'35", long 114°50'55", SW <sub>1/4</sub> SW <sub>1/4</sub> NNW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.32, T.7 S., R.14 E.
131351C0	Birch Creek near Hagerman	Lat 42°51'10", long 114°53'30", SE <sub>1/4</sub> SE <sub>1/4</sub> sec.34, T.6 S., R.13 E.
13152900	Cove Creek near Hagerman	Lat 42°52'01", long 114°52'06", SW <sub>1/4</sub> SW <sub>1/4</sub> NNW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.25, T.6 S., R.13 E.
13153713	Short Creek near Blissa	Lat 42°52'46", long 114°54'26", NW <sub>1/4</sub> NW <sub>1/4</sub> NNW <sub>1/4</sub> sec.27, T.6 S., R.13 E.

a Although this spring is called a "Creek", the water sampled issues from the Snake Plain aquifer.